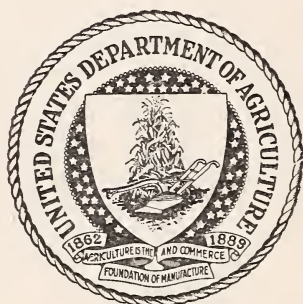


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Don Hawkins

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1934

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 70)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 70

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Provision was originally made in this quarantine for the importation from Europe of elm veneer logs if free from bark and wood-infesting insects, and with a prescribed hot-water treatment required before release. It has been found, however, that the complete removal of all vestiges of bark, which alone would eliminate both adult and larval stages of the scolytid beetles known to be instrumental in spreading the Dutch elm disease, has not been effectively accomplished in the majority of shipments presented for entry under this provision. Both adult and larval stages of scolytids have been found in bark

remnants on these elm burl logs, even where bark removal evidently had been attempted before shipment. Under these circumstances it seems hopeless to expect a bark removal complete enough to eliminate these carrier insects from the deep crevices of gnarled and twisted burls, and since the presence of such insects in any stage, in any number, at any port, is regarded as involving a definite danger of further introduction of the Dutch elm disease, this quarantine has been revised to exclude all elm veneer logs from European sources.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 70 ON ACCOUNT OF THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE
(REVISED)

(Approved Dec. 20, 1934; effective Jan. 1, 1935)

Having found that an injurious plant disease, known as the Dutch elm disease, due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi* Schwarz, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in various countries of the continent of Europe, I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, have determined that it is necessary to prohibit or restrict the importation into the United States from the continent of Europe of certain plants and plant products hereinafter specified, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of said disease.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the said Plant Quarantine Act, the public hearing required thereby having been duly held, notice is hereby given as follows: The importation into the United States from the continent of Europe of the following articles is prohibited: (a) Seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; (b) logs of elm and related plants; (c) lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; (d) crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants, if the elm wood or wood of related plants is not free from bark.

Exceptions to the above prohibitions may be authorized for entry under permit under such conditions and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, or when the particular article or material has been or is to be so treated, prepared, or processed that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, its unrestricted entry involves no risk of pest introduction.

The expression "elm or related plants", as used herein, means plants of all species and genera of the family Ulmaceae, including the genera *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, *Zelkova*, *Ampelocera*, *Aphananthe*, *Barbeya*, *Chaetachne*, *Chaetoptelea*, *Gironniera*, *Holoptelea*, *Lozanella*, *Parasponia*, *Phyllostylon*, *Planera*, *Pteroceltis*, *Trema*, and all species thereof.

This notice of quarantine revises and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 70, effective October 21, 1933, and shall be effective on and after January 1, 1935.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of December 1934.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL
MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 8, 1934.

POSTMASTER,

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.

The principal changes in the local areas, etc., are indicated in the Press Release and Introductory Note on page 1 of the quarantine order and you will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. ELLENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

NO EXTENSION OF JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATED AREA THIS YEAR

OCTOBER 20, 1934.

The following statement summarizes the results of the season's scouting to obtain timely information as to the distribution of the Japanese beetle. The work of the season indicates that, with the exception of three localities, the beetle has not become established in any place outside the present regulated areas. The capture of a few beetles at certain points outside the regulated area does not mean that an infestation is established, and extension of the quarantine to cover such localities may safely be postponed, as in previous years. In the three places where infestation is established (St. Louis, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., and Charlottesville, Va.), extensive control programs are under way which, with other safeguards, will be adequate to prevent spread from these sections. There is, therefore, no need for the extension of the regulated area and no quarantine hearing will be held this year to consider extension of the area or modification of the regulations. The statement will serve the same purpose as the report usually given at quarantine hearings by making available to State quarantine officers and others the latest information as to the distribution of this insect.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology, and Plant Quarantine.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE JAPANESE BEETLE SITUATION DURING 1934

The most outstanding first-record find of the Japanese beetle at a point remote from the infested areas is that disclosed at St. Louis, Mo., where beetles were collected in such numbers as to indicate an established infestation. Another first-record find consisted of 17 beetles caught at Indianapolis, Ind., in a residential section of the city at some distance from a railroad line. This infestation probably resulted from illegal transportation of infested plant material. The infestation at Charlottesville, Va., can probably be accounted for in the same way. Beetles were first found at Charlottesville in 1932. This year 60 beetles were trapped in that city. The locations at which were trapped 6 beetles in Chicago, Ill., and 1 beetle in East St. Louis, Ill., point to the probability of these having been transported from the heavily infested sections of New Jersey or Pennsylvania via rail in refrigerator cars containing agricultural products not ordinarily subject to infestation.

Funds were available only for trapping to determine spread in those States immediately adjacent to known infested territory. Supplementing the State surveys in nonregulated territory in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, traps were operated to check previously determined infestations in Detroit, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., and Greenville, S. C., and to determine the presence of the insect in Chicago and East St. Louis, Ill., and a few selected cities in Indiana. The season's trapping program began in Virginia on June 18. Trap distribution progressed northward, following the dates of probable beetle emergence. The latest traps set were those placed in Maine. Except in cities where continued catches were being made, most of the traps were lifted after a 30-day period of operation. Final lifting of the late-operated traps in Maine was accomplished by September 21. Prior to this season's use, the traps were reconditioned and coated with aluminum paint. Since this protective coating weathered much better than the green and white enamel combination used previously, the traps, at the end

of this season's work, were stored in municipal and county-owned buildings from which they may be readily distributed to adjacent territory next season. Curtailment of funds allowed the operation of only 31,000 of the project's supply of 56,000 traps.

The St. Louis infestation is now known to have existed since 1932, but the section involved was not surveyed because the presence of the insect in the city was not reported to this Bureau until early in 1934. Approximately 2,600 traps were concentrated in all likely infested sections from June 19 to August 25 of this year, with the resulting capture of 1,351 beetles. Funds recently made available by executive order have enabled the Bureau to start immediate application of thorough control measures in all infested sections of St. Louis. This work was begun on September 26 and is still in progress. Approximately 250 tons of lead arsenate are available for treating all of the 117 infested blocks at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. This is the largest control program ever undertaken at an isolated infestation. Laborers to assist in applying the spray are being supplied by the local relief administration. The city fire department is assisting through the loan of hose lines. State and city officials are actively cooperating with the Bureau in this control work. Scouting of nursery and greenhouse establishments within a 10-mile radius of St. Louis gave negative results. A State quarantine on the movement of host material from infested sections will also be enforced.

It is also anticipated that lead arsenate will be applied to the limited sections found infested in Indianapolis, Ind., and in Charlottesville, Va.

When beetles were first found in Erie, Pa., in the summer of 1931, 170 specimens were collected. Following the capture of 282 beetles in 1932, all infested sections were given heavy applications of arsenate of lead to render the soil toxic to the beetle in the larval stage. In 1933, 167 beetles were caught in the city, but only 10 were found in the previously infested blocks. In a single block where 200 beetles had been captured the previous year, only 6 specimens were caught. As new infestations were determined outside the treated sections, additional poison was applied. This summer, with a still larger concentration of traps, only 114 beetles were captured. Forty-three of this total were survivors of infestations discovered in 1933 and first treated in the fall of that year. The remainder represents spread not previously determined. The significant feature of the control work in Erie is that intensive trapping in the older infested section of over 44 acres, where the soil has been poisoned for a period of 2 or more years, has disclosed only 3 beetles emerging from the entire area. This apparently progressive reduction in beetle population in a residential district affording favorable environment for rapid multiplication of the pest and difficult conditions for thoroughly treating every square foot of soil in which the insect might overwinter, is very encouraging from a control standpoint. Continuing the intensive eradication measures of previous years in Erie, the sections surrounding infestations found this year in unpoisoned areas were treated with lead arsenate at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. This treatment, involving the application of the soil insecticide to 6.6 acres, was accomplished between September 10 and 17, immediately after the traps were lifted for the season.

Although Waterville, Maine, was included within the regulated zone in an extension of territory, effective as a result of the spread determined in 1933, trapping was repeated there again this year to learn whether the past winter's record-breaking subzero weather had killed off the overwintering grub population. Instead of 204 traps being operated for 30 days, as in 1933, this year 300 traps were operated for 40 days; and, whereas last year 139 beetles were trapped, this year's capture increased to 299. Apparently the soil temperature at a depth of 6 inches or more did not decline sufficiently to affect larval survival.

Under a campaign initiated by the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, 510 large-sized Japanese beetle traps were sold to individuals throughout the State and to other purchasers in Norfolk and Richmond, Va., West Grove and Allentown, Pa., Bronxville, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn. The type of trap sold was one not available through commercial channels. By disposing of them at cost, the committee was able to retail the traps at \$1.50 each.

Dense flight of the beetle in heavily infested sections occurred this year approximately 10 days to 2 weeks in advance of the insect's customary maximum appearance. By July 4, in densely infested sections of southern New Jersey, beetles had balled on early apples, and browning of the foliage of badly

devoured trees was plainly evident from a distance. By July 10 the foliage of many trees was completely skeletonized in the Shiloh section. Beetle activity reached its peak by the middle of July. The adults rapidly diminished in numbers after the first week in August.

The wavelike manner in which the beetle theoretically builds up and diminishes has not materialized in southern New Jersey. In this heavily infested agricultural area, sections that for years have been subject to intensive beetle damage are still holding their maximum populations. For 3 consecutive years early maturing apples in certain orchards have been rendered unsalable by beetle feeding. In the Philadelphia water-front district in 1933, the expected heavy flight of the adult did not occur, indicating that the insect was on the wane in the business section of the city. This summer the insect resumed its heavy flight in the wharf and market districts, contradicting previous conclusions that the population might have decreased permanently. This year's adult flight lasted for nearly 5 weeks, from July 11 to August 13.

Beetle feeding in one block of 1,200 Yellow Transparent apples located in southern New Jersey was responsible for almost complete destruction of the crop. In 1933, 3,600 bushels were harvested from the orchard. This year but 36 bushels could be picked. Other severe commercial damage was evident throughout the densely infested sections.

Flotations of adult beetles in Delaware Bay, Raritan Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean were again observed, but not to the same extent as occurred last year. The flotation from New Jersey to the Delaware shore on Delaware Bay was most pronounced in mid-July. Beetles were washed up on the beaches of Long Island on August 10.

Nursery and greenhouse scouting this season resulted in the finding of adult beetles on a larger number of theretofore uninfested premises than were determined as infested in 1933. This season, infestations were found for the first time on 64 classified establishments, as compared with first-record finds on 33 such premises the preceding summer. Beetles have been found on the premises of over 80 percent of the nearly 400 classified establishments in New Jersey. This condition is a result of natural spread of the insect and expansion of its area of continuous distribution by about 900 square miles. Among 2,326 nurseries and greenhouses now fulfilling the quarantine requirements for classification, 528 are infested and the owners are obliged to grow their stock under beetle-proof conditions, and either to free it from soil or fumigate it before shipping to noninfested territory.

As in 1933, green beans were again shipped in large quantities to drought-stricken midwestern markets from the bean-growing sections in southern New Jersey, in Morrisville and Bustleton, Pa., surrounding Baltimore, Md., and on the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia. All beans shipped under certification from these areas were run through cylindrical inspection machines to rid them of beetles. Thousands of beetles were thus prevented from moving to noninfested States.

Evidence that adult beetles were flying into refrigerator cars while the cars were being loaded with certified beans, led to a temporary suspension of such shipments from Cedarville, N. J., from July 12 to 16. Shipping was resumed after beetle-proof enclosures had been constructed, under which inspected beans were loaded directly into refrigerator cars. Prior to loading, each car was searched for beetles, after which the side and ice bunker doors were kept closed or adequately screened.

From the knowledge gained as a result of the season's observations of accidental adult infestation of iced and uniced refrigerator cars loaded in the area of heavy flight, the Bureau is in a position at the first sign of such a flight next season to impose effective protective measures to prevent the entrance of the flying beetles into cars destined to distant markets.

The results of this season's trapping activities included additional catches in 5 cities in Maine; in 58 Maryland communities, both inside and outside the regulated zone; in Detroit, Mich., where a few beetles have been trapped each year since 1932; in 9 New York cities; in 6 localities in Ohio; at Erie, Pa., where an infestation was first determined in 1931; in 6 cities in Virginia; and at 7 points in West Virginia. Traps set in Greenville, S. C., in an effort to pick up additional beetles at the site where 2 beetles were collected by hand, failed to catch any further specimens. Practically all of the few first-record infestations found in these States consisted of a few beetles each. None of them clearly pointed to an established infestation. The remaining infestations were largely survivors of known incipient infestations which successive years' trapings have shown not to have built up.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE
(NO. 52)

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment modifies the area regulated under the pink bollworm quarantine regulations by bringing under restriction the counties of Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, and Taylor in the State of Florida, and all of Ector and Andrews Counties and part of Midland County in Texas. The Florida counties are brought under regulation at this time because of the recent finding of pink bollworm infestation in Hamilton and Levy Counties, and because Dixie, Lafayette, and Taylor Counties are contaminated by reason of ginning seed cotton in the counties where infestation has been found. These latter counties (Dixie, Lafayette, and Taylor) have no ginning facilities. The counties in Texas are added as a result of pink bollworm infestation being found in gin trash in Midland, Tex., involving part of Midland County, as well as Ector and Andrews Counties.

S. A. ROHWER,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO
NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved Oct. 24, 1934; effective Oct. 31, 1934]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on December 11, 1933, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

Florida area.—Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union.

Georgia area.—All of *Berrien County* except (a) the portion located northeast of the Apalaha River, and (b) the portion located south of a line drawn across the county just south of the railway station of Allenville along the south side of lots 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, and 332 of the tenth land district; that part of *Cook County* located north of a line starting on Little River at the bridge marked Kinard Bridge on the soil survey map of said county issued by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, series 1928, no. 11; thence following the old Ty Ty-Nashville road southeast past Spring Hill Church through the village of Laconte; thence in an easterly direction along the road to Nashville past Grovania School to McDermott Bridge over the New River; all that part of *Tift County* located east of Little River.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt.

Texas area.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cochran, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hockley, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Terry, Ward, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league

207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northwest corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Dawson County* lying north and west of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the western boundary line of said county at the northwest corner of section 113 of block M; thence in a northeasterly direction on the northern boundary line of sections 113, 90, 83, 72, 65, 54, 47, and 36 of block M to the northeast corner of section 36; thence in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary line of section 21 to the northwest corner of section 21; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary line of section 21 to the northeast corner of section 21; thence northwesterly along the western boundary lines of sections 27 and 30 in said block M to the northwest corner of section 30; thence southwesterly along the northern boundary line of section 29 of block M to the southwest corner of section 17, block C-41; thence north along the western boundary line of sections 17 and 16 of block C-41 to the Dawson County line; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county; that part of *Midland County* lying south and west of the following-described boundary line, to wit: beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between sections 26 and 27, block 37, township 1 south, intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of sections 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2, of block 37, township 2 south, a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey no. 2, T. and P., block 37, township 3 south; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, township 3 south, to the southwest corner of said survey no. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations: Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of *Hudspeth County* in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested: The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;¹ the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union in Florida; the regulated parts of Berrien, Cook, and Tift Counties in Georgia; the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cochran, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hockley, Pecos, Reeves, Terry, Ward, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey, Dawson,

¹ Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia weevil* under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

Lamb, and Midland Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 31, 1934, and on that date shall cancel and supersede amendment no. 1, issued on September 14, 1934.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of October 1934.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

[Copies of foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., October 24, 1934.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment no. 2 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after October 31, 1934. The amendment modifies the area regulated under those regulations by bringing under restriction the counties of Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, and Taylor in the State of Florida, as well as the counties of Andrews and Ector and part of Midland County, Tex. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 10, 1934; Star Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 12, 1934.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1934.

POSTMASTER: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Quarantine Order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm, together with a copy of amendment no. 2 to revised rules and regulations thereunder, adding Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, and Taylor Counties in the State of Florida and the counties of Andrews, Ector, and Midland in the State of Texas to the area quarantined in those States.

As your post office is within one of the above-mentioned counties, you are requested to be governed in accordance with the quarantine order and amendment thereto. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO SUGARCANE QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 15)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

QUARANTINE No. 15, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SUGARCANE, REVISED—T. D.
34567 SUPERSEDED (T. D. 47298)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1934.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of a revision of sugarcane Quarantine No. 15 (foreign), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective October 1, 1934, regulating the importation of bagasse and other plant parts of sugarcane, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the full text of the revised quarantine.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SUGARCANE QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 16)

REVISION OF SUGARCANE QUARANTINE NO. 16 (DOMESTIC)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Revision of this quarantine is now desirable to bring it into conformity with the recently revised foreign sugarcane Quarantine No. 15, and thus to provide control over the domestic movement of bagasse and other sugarcane materials from Hawaii and Puerto Rico by permitting such movement only under conditions which the Department believes to be safe.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 16 (REVISED)

(Approved Dec. 8, 1934; effective Jan. 1, 1935)

I. M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined, and notice is hereby given, that certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and that, in order to prevent the introduction of these insects and diseases into any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, it is necessary to quarantine the said Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I do hereby quarantine the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. On and after January 1, 1935, it shall be unlawful to move any canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, or sugarcane leaves, or bagasse, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the movement of the materials mentioned by the United States Department of Agriculture for scientific or experimental purposes, nor to the movement of specific materials which the Department may authorize under permit, on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

This notice of quarantine revises and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 16, effective June 6, 1914.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of December 1934.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1934.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of Sugarcane Quarantine No. 16 (Domestic).

The changes in this revision are indicated in the introductory note on the first page thereof and you will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. ELLENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO SWEETPOTATO QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 30)

SWEETPOTATO QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 30 (REVISED)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Since the promulgation of the Sweetpotato and Yam Quarantine No. 30, effective January 1, 1918, this measure has not been changed. In the intervening period, however, many observations in Puerto Rico have disclosed no definite evidence that the yam (*Dioscorea* spp.) is subject to attack in that island by the insects *Cylas formicarius* Fab. and *Euscepes batatae* Waterh., on account of which this quarantine was imposed, and it is believed that yams can now be safely allowed entry from both Puerto Rico and Hawaii if shipment is made under inspection and certification by the plant quarantine inspectors stationed in these Territories.

The present revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 30, therefore, removes the prohibition against the movement of yams from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and the yams thus released will fall automatically under the restrictions otherwise governing the movement of fruits and vegetables from these islands.

In this revision the commercial movement of sweetpotatoes is still prohibited from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Another injurious insect, the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.), has been specifically listed as a reason for quarantine action, in addition to the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 30 (REVISED)

(Approved Oct. 4, 1934; effective Oct. 10, 1934)

I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, having determined that it is necessary to quarantine the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the spread therefrom of dangerous insect infestations not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, due

to the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.) and the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.), do hereby, under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, quarantine the said Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the said Plant Quarantine Act, it shall be unlawful to move or allow to be moved any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.) from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, regardless of the use for which the same is intended, except as authorized by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes.

This notice of quarantine is a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 30, effective January 1, 1918, and shall be effective on and after October 10, 1934.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of October 1934.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

CALLS CONFERENCES TO CONSIDER CONTROL OF THREE PLANT PESTS

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 8, 1934.

Three public conferences to analyze and consider the status of three important plant pests, the white pine blister rust, gypsy moth, and Dutch elm disease, will be held in Washington, D. C., on December 3, 4, and 5, 1934, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today.

These conferences will consider the present value of the control programs, their need and effectiveness, whether they should be continued, and the desirability of making modifications or changes. In announcing these conferences Mr. Strong stated that they were for the purpose of bringing to public attention all available facts and opinions concerning the pests and to ascertain public sentiment regarding the control programs and the quarantines enforced in connection with them. It is proposed to find out at these hearings just how much benefit has resulted from the efforts which have been made and to determine whether the cost of continuing them is justified. Any person or group interested in these subjects—the modification of the control and eradication programs, the revocation of the quarantines on account of the white pine blister rust and the gypsy moth—may appear at the conferences and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

These conferences are scheduled to meet in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture at 10 o'clock each morning on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 3, 4, and 5. The auditorium is located on the first floor, between wings 5 and 6, in the new Extensible Building. The entrance is on Independence Avenue (B Street) SW.

The conference of December 3 is to consider the program of the work and the quarantine on account of the white pine blister rust. The control work on white pine blister rust is now carried on in cooperation with 31 States and agencies administering public lands such as the Forest Service, National Park Service, and the Indian Service.

The white pine blister rust was first introduced in the northeastern United States from Europe about 1893 and into Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1910. It is recorded in New York in 1906 and on native pines in the Northeastern States in 1915. The first Federal appropriation for blister rust control work was made in 1916. Since that time the Federal Government and States have appropriated sums totaling more than \$11,000,000 to combat this disease. It is particularly destructive to white pine and has as its alternate host certain species of currants and gooseberries.

The conference of December 4 is to consider the present program for the control and prevention of spread of the gypsy moth. The gypsy moth is well established in parts of the New England States and recently extensive infestations have been found in parts of Pennsylvania, on Long Island, and in

New York City. The Pennsylvania infestation alone involves 950 square miles. For several years the Department, in cooperation with the States, has maintained a barrier zone along the eastern boundary of New York State and the western boundary of New England to prevent the westward spread of this pest. The very recent occurrence of the outbreak in Pennsylvania and New York City as well as the infestation on Long Island and in New Jersey emphasizes the need of reviewing the present program to determine its effectiveness. The conference will also give consideration to the destructiveness of this insect and the need of preventing its spread by quarantine action or control measures.

The conference on December 5 will be to consider the present status of the Dutch elm disease. This disease was recently discovered in the vicinity of New York harbor. It has already destroyed large numbers of elm trees in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. A few trees have also been affected by the disease at Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md., which have been eliminated and destroyed and it is hoped that the disease has been eliminated from these areas.

In addition to considering the program of eradicating this disease consideration will also be given to the desirability and need for promulgating quarantine regulations to prevent its spread by means of elm or parts of elms which may be moved from the infected area as nursery stock, logs, lumber, etc., and which might carry the disease.

FRACKER AND GADDIS TO HEAD PLANT-PEST-CONTROL DIVISIONS

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 15, 1934.

S. B. Fracker was today designated leader of the Division of Plant Disease Control, and Bevy M. Gaddis leader of the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, announces Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Fracker has been in charge of the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines for several years. Since the illness of the late Karl F. Kellerman, he has been acting in charge of the Division of Plant Disease Control, which deals with the control and the prevention of spread of white pine blister rust and black stem rust.

Mr. Gaddis first became associated with the plant-quarantine work of the Department in connection with the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. Later he was associated with the work on the eradication of the Mexican fruit fly conducted by the Department in Texas. Since last March he has been associated with the control of grasshoppers and chinch bugs, and had charge of the Minneapolis headquarters for these two control operations.

P. Q. C. A.-310, Supplement No. 3

OCTOBER 10, 1934.

PERU PROHIBITS THE EXPORTATION OF PROPAGATING MATERIAL OF ROTENONE-PRODUCING PLANTS

Peruvian Resolution No. 253, of July 5, 1933, modifies the resolution of May 23, 1933, by prescribing that dealers in cubé or barbasco roots (including the genera *Apurimacia*, *Cracca*, *Jacquinia*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Serjania*, and *Tephrosia*) who may export the said product through the river port of Iquitos are exempted from the requirement of analysis until the installation in that port of a chemical laboratory. Consequently those roots may be exported subject only to the authorization of the customs at Iquitos.

Exporters are advised to ship the roots in the driest form possible.

S. A. ROHWER,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

P. Q. C. A.—283, Revised, Supplement No. 4

OCTOBER 20, 1934.

PLANT-QUARANTINE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA**PINEAPPLE SLIPS MAY NOW BE EXPORTED FROM CUBA**

Article 1 of the law of June 20, 1928, prohibited, for a period of 10 years, the exportation from Cuba of pineapple leaves or slips and permanently prohibited the cutting and exporting of tender fruit that had not fully matured.

The decree-law, No. 453, of August 23, 1934, revokes the prohibition against the exportation of pineapple leaves or slips and amends article 1 to read as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The cutting and exporting of pineapples that are not fully matured are permanently prohibited.

This decree-law also adds article 4 to the law of June 20, 1928, prescribing that a proper authorization from the Secretary of Agriculture is necessary for the exportation of pineapple leaves or slips and that those products shall be inspected by the Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal (Office of Plant Quarantine).

S. A. ROHWER,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.—368.

NOVEMBER 1, 1934.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF POLAND

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Poland has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants to that Republic.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, of this Bureau, from his translation of the German text of the decree of the Polish Minister of Finance of October 4, 1933 (Dziennik Ustaw, R. P. No. 77/552 of Oct. 9, 1933), and the notice of the Minister of Finance of December 11, 1933 (Monitor Polski No. 291, Dec. 20, 1933), and reviewed by the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Reform Rolnych).

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

S. A. ROHWER,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.***PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF POLAND****BASIC LAWS**

Decree of June 11, 1920, of the Minister of Finance and of Commerce and Industry on Customs Tariff (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 51/314).

Law of July 31, 1924, Regulating Customs Procedure (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 80/777).

CONCISE SUMMARY**IMPORTATION PROHIBITED**

Beans (*Phaseolus lunatus*), "Rangoon", and all poisonous beans:

Cockleberry (*Anemirta (Cocculus) indicus*);

Potato leaves, peelings, and refuse from any source. (Decree of Oct. 4, 1933.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Potatoes, including seed potatoes: The following documents are required:

(1) An import authorization to be obtained by the Polish importer;

(2) An inspection certificate according to the prescribed model affirming freedom from potato wart, powdery scab, Colorado potato beetle, potato tuber worm, and potato nematode.

Shrubs, bushes, and parts thereof;
 Ornamentals (rooted), their seedlings or cuttings; bulbs, tubers, and roots;
 Fresh fruits: Apple, apricot, cherry (sour and sweet), peach, pear, and plum;
 Fresh vegetables of all kinds, and their aerial or subterranean parts (except seeds and potatoes);

Pears, beans, lentils, vetch, horsebeans, and field beans.

Each shipment of the above-listed plants and plant products must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in duplicate in accordance with the prescribed model, affirming freedom from the diseases and insect pests named in Appendix A, and the freedom of the establishment in which they were grown from those diseases and pests; also a declaration with shipments of rooted plants, bulbs, tubers, and roots that those products did not originate in wart-infected ground.

Seeds of clover, alfalfa, sweetclover, timothy, etc., must be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from dodder (decree of Oct. 4, 1933, art. 5).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Decree of the Polish Minister of Finance on customs procedure, October 4, 1933 (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 77/552, Oct. 9, 1933).

IMPORTATION INTO POLISH TERRITORY PROHIBITED

Section 16, article 6 (a) prohibits importation into the customs territory of the Republic of Poland on sanitary grounds:

Beans of the varieties *Phaseolus lunatus* and *Rangoon* as well as any poisonous kind of bean.

And on other grounds:

Cockleberry (berry of *Anamirta (Cocculus) indicus*);

Potato leaves, peelings, and refuse without regard to the country of origin.

IMPORTATION INTO POLISH TERRITORY RESTRICTED

Section 17 of this decree provides for the importation of goods under restriction, and division V of that section on the basis of plant protection.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

IMPORT AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The importation of potatoes of any variety, including seed potatoes, will be permitted only under an authorization of the Minister of Finance in cooperation with the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and only through customs offices authorized for the entry of potatoes. Potatoes must be imported in new, unused containers, sealed by the shipper, or in bulk in sealed closed railroad cars.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1, *continued*. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate in duplicate, in accordance with the prescribed model 3, issued by the official phytopathological service or the plant protection organization of the exporting country. This certificate must affirm that the potatoes, as well as all the materials used in packing them, are free from the following diseases and pests and from eggs and larvae of such pests, namely, potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*); powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*); Colorado potato beetle ((*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*); potato tuber worm ((*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella*); and the potato nematode (*Heterodera schachtii rostochiensis*); furthermore, that the potatoes were grown in a locality determined as free from the aforesaid diseases and pests and at least 20 km from the nearest place where potato wart has been determined, and 50 km from the nearest place where the Colorado potato beetle was known to occur.

Prescribed potato certificate

(Model 3)

Country of origin

No.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND ORIGIN FOR POTATOES

(Valid 30 days from date of issue)

The undersigned (full name and official title) certifies that the shipment of potatoes described below was inspected and:

(1) Is free from the following-named diseases and pests, as well as from the eggs and larvae of such pests: Wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*); powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*); Colorado potato beetle ((*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*); potato tuber worm ((*Phthorimaea*) *Gnori-moschema operculella*); and the potato nematode (*Heterodera schachtii* *rostochiensis*);

(2) Was grown in a locality free from the said diseases and pests and at least 20 km from the nearest place where the wart disease has been determined, and 50 km from the nearest place where the Colorado beetle is known to occur;

(3) Was shipped in new, unused containers, without packing;

(4) Was shipped in containers provided with seals in a railroad car bearing the inscription: (insert inscription);

(5) All articles employed in packing (containing) the potatoes included in the shipment are free from the diseases and pests (including eggs and larvae) named in paragraph (1).

DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT

Weight of shipment-----
 Number and kind of containers-----
 Marks on containers-----
 Railroad car numbers-----
 Varietal names of potatoes-----
 Administrative district-----
 Name and address of shipper-----
 Name and address of consignee-----
 Date-----
 Signature-----

[SEAL]

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED WITH PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ARTICLE 2. The following-mentioned plant products may be imported through the customs offices authorized for that purpose on condition that each shipment is provided with two copies of a certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country in accordance with the prescribed model 16.

RESTRICTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

- (1) All shrubs and bushes, as well as their slips and cuttings;
- (2) Rooted ornamentals, their seedlings or cuttings; bulbs, tubers, and roots;
- (3) Fresh fruits: Apple, pear, plum, peach, apricot, sour and sweet cherry;
- (4) Fresh vegetables of all kinds, including their aerial and subterranean parts, but not including their seeds. This does not apply to potatoes, which fall under article 1;
- (5) Seeds of peas, beans, lentils, vetch, horsebeans, and field beans.

POTATO WART CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR ROOTED PLANTS

ARTICLE 3. It must appear from the certificates issued in accordance with the prescribed model 16 that the contents of the shipment and all articles serving as packing materials were inspected and found free from the dis-

eases and pests (and eggs and larvae of such pests) mentioned in appendix A; furthermore, that the above-mentioned nursery products were grown in an establishment free from these diseases and pests. On the importation of shrubs, bushes, and rooted cuttings, as well as other rooted plants, or of subterranean plant parts (bulbs, tubers, roots) with adhering soil or in receptacles with soil, the certificate must contain a declaration that the plants were grown in a locality free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), and that the soil contained in the shipment did not originate in wart-infected ground.

PREScribed CERTIFICATE FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

(Model 16)

Country of origin.
No.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND ORIGIN FOR PLANTS

(Valid 30 days from date of issue)

The undersigned (full name and official title), certifies that the (description of plants and plant products) included in this shipment, and all the articles serving as packing therefor, have been inspected and are:

(1) Free from the diseases and pests (including eggs and larvae of the latter) named in appendix V (appendix A to this summary) to the decree of October 4, 1933, on Customs Procedure (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 77/552), and were produced in an establishment free from those diseases and pests;

(2) ²The nursery products included in the shipment were produced in a locality free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*); and

(3) ²The earth contained in the shipment originated in ground not infected with wart disease.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIPMENT

Weight of shipment.....
Quantity and kind of containers.....
Marks on containers.....
Railroad car numbers.....
Administrative district.....
Name and address of shipper.....
Name and address of consignee.....
Date.....

Signature

[SEAL]

Explanation of certification requirements

Since the diseases and pests named in appendix A, with the exception of *Didymosphaeria* (*Didymella*) *applanata* are widely distributed in the United States, the Polish certification requirements apparently constitute a practical embargo. On discussing the matter with the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, that Ministry, under date of April 13, 1934, stated that no embargo is intended.

With respect to the shipment concerned, the certificate must certify freedom from the diseases and pests (including eggs and larvae of the latter) named in appendix V to the decree October 4, 1933; but with respect to the freedom of the establishment in which the contents of the shipment were produced from those diseases and pests, the requirement will be met by certifying that the plants or parts thereof contained in the shipment were grown in an establishment free from those diseases and pests mentioned in appendix V, which could attack those plants or parts of plants as parasites and be introduced into Poland with them.

As for rooted plants or subterranean parts of plants (bulbs, tubers, roots, etc.) with earth adhering or packed in receptacles with earth, the certificate should also attest that the plants or parts of plants were grown in a place free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and that the soil con-

² Strike out the clause that does not apply to the shipment.

tained in the shipment does not come from land infected by potato wart. This does not mean that a special examination of the soil is required for traces of the wart organism. An attestation by the official plant-protection service of the exporting country that the establishment (nursery, plantation, garden, etc.) in which this plant material was grown that the said service had not determined any case of wart disease in that establishment, will suffice.

Certificates by competent Federal or State authority are acceptable to the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, but the certificates should be issued in the form prescribed (model 16).

ENTRY OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM FRONTIER LOCALITIES

ARTICLE 4. The potatoes, plants, seeds, and fruits named in articles 1 and 2 which originate in agricultural districts intersected by the frontier and intended for the urgent needs of those districts may be imported without phytosanitary certificate and with the permit of the local Polish authority of the general government only.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED WITH CLOVER SEEDS

ARTICLE 5. Seeds of clover (*Trifolium*), alfalfa (*Medicago*), sand clover (*Anthyllis*), sweetclover (*Melilotus*), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), and timothy (*Phleum pratense*) imported from foreign countries must be provided with a certificate, in the following form, of the seed laboratory of the exporting country.

Certificate of purity for clover and related seeds

(Model 4)

The seed-testing station at (locality of station) hereby affirms that according to the examination of samples from the consignment described below, consisting of (quantity) sacks of seeds of clover, alfalfa, sand clover, sweetclover, birdsfoot trefoil, and timothy, the containers of which are furnished with seals, are numbered, and bear the tag of the seed-testing station, they did not yield a single seed of *Cuscuta*.

At the same time, the seed-testing station declares that the examination was effected under the following conditions: 100 g of seeds were withdrawn from three places, the upper, middle, and lower portion of each sack. Each of the samples so withdrawn was separately examined. Not a single *Cuscuta* seed was thereby found. If the examination showed the presence of *Cuscuta* in half or greater proportion of the samples, the whole of the consignment inspected was deemed contaminated with *Cuscuta*. The sealing of the consignment was effected by the seed-testing station before the examination was made.

DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT

Marks of the seeds-----
Gross weight of shipment-----
Marks of the inspected shipment and number of sacks-----
Full name and address of shipper-----
Full name and address of consignee-----
Date-----

Signature of Director of Seed-Testing Station-----
[Seal of Seed-Testing Station]

ARTICLE 6. The list of stations authorized to issue certificates will be published in the Monitor Polski (appendix B).

Importation of clover seeds only through authorized ports

ARTICLE 7. Seeds of clover, alfalfa, sand clover, sweetclover, birdsfoot trefoil, and timothy imported from abroad into Polish customs territory must be effected through customs offices authorized for the importation of those seeds. The coloring of these seeds in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Finance in cooperation with the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform at the expense of the interested person is compulsory.

ARTICLE 8. The description of the method of coloring the above-mentioned seeds (art. 7) will be published in the Monitor Polski.

Article 8 has been supplemented by the notice of December 11, 1933, as follows:

Seeds of clover, alfalfa, sand clover, sweetclover, birdsfoot trefoil, and timothy, on clearance through customs offices authorized for the entry of these goods, are subject to compulsory coloring by means of a solution of eosin. The coloring is effected by injecting into the interior of each sack of seeds a 0.9 percent solution of eosin in denatured alcohol in the proportion of 160 cm of solution per 100 kg of seed. The cost of coloring is borne by the importer.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS REQUIRED WITH IMPORTED BEANS

ARTICLE 9. Beans, except those prohibited by section 16, may be imported into the customs territory on the basis of the certificate in accordance with model 16 and a certificate of fitness issued by the foreign official authorities or agricultural associations of a public-service character. The certificates of fitness must furnish the botanical names of the beans and affirm that they contain no poisonous substances.

In the absence of a certificate of fitness, a certificate issued by a Polish governmental food-testing station can be substituted, the certificate, of course, being issued after testing a sample sent to the station by the customs, under official seal.

The transmittal and testing of samples are at the expense of the interested person.

CERTIFICATES FOR FOOD IN TRANSIT

ARTICLE 10. In connection with the transit of the potatoes, plants, seeds, and fruits named in articles 1 and 2, the certificates prescribed therein are necessary. This requirement is not applicable when the goods are forwarded in closed sealed cars without transshipment or in tight uninjured containers.

LANGUAGE OF CERTIFICATES

ARTICLE 11. The certificates mentioned in articles 1, 2, 3, and 5 must be issued either in the Polish language or in that of the exporting country. The customs office has the right to require a translation into Polish of a certificate in a foreign language.

ARTICLE 12. The lists of customs offices authorized for the entry of the goods named in articles 1, 2, 3, and 5 will be published in the Monitor Polski (appendix B).

INSPECTION MAY BE REQUIRED AT PORT OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 13. The sanitary condition of the goods named in articles 1 and 2 may be confirmed at customs offices by experts authorized by the Minister of Finance in cooperation with the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform for that purpose. In case diseases and pests are found in the said merchandise, it may not enter into free traffic.

ARTICLE 14. The plants and plant products named in articles 1 and 2 which are not provided with the certificates of the official phytosanitary service or plant-protection service of the exporting country, may enter into free traffic if the interested person produces the certificate of a Polish plant-protection service, according to which the shipment in question is free from injurious plant diseases and pests.

ARTICLE 15. Seeds of clover, alfalfa, sand clover, sweetclover, birdsfoot trefoil, and timothy which are not provided with a certificate (model 4) of a foreign seed-testing station, may be released into free traffic on the basis of a certificate issued by one of the authorized Polish seed-control stations. The contents of the certificate must correspond to model 4.

ARTICLE 16. Shipments of seeds of clover, alfalfa, sand clover, sweetclover, birdsfoot trefoil, and timothy which are provided with a certificate (model 4) issued by a foreign seed-testing station, may be inspected again at a customs office in Poland. If this inspection shows the seed to be contaminated with dodder (*Cuscuta*) it may not be released into free traffic.

ARTICLE 17. The regulations on the coloring and certification of the purity of seeds do not extend to commercial samples of a gross weight of 100 g or less. These may be imported without restriction.

APPENDIX A

(Appendix V to the decree of Oct. 4, 1933)

PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

The certificate referred to in article 2 must affirm freedom of the respective shipments from the following-named pests and diseases:

Plant diseases:

Bacterium (Pseudomonas, Phytomonas) hyacinthi, yellow disease of hyacinths.

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall.

Didymosphaeria (Didymella) applanata.

Plasmopara (Pseudoperonospora) humuli, hop downy mildew.

Septoria azaleae, leaf spot of azalea and rhododendron.

Virus diseases of hops.

Insect pests:

Aspidiotus ostreaciformis, European fruit scale.

Aspidiotus perniciosus, San Jose scale.

(*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, Colorado potato beetle.

(*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella*, potato tuber worm.

Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae, grape phylloxera.

Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi, bulb mite.

(*Schizoneura*) *Eriosoma lanigera*, woolly apple aphid.

All species of nematodes.

Fruit flies of the genus *Rhagoletis*.

All genera of the family Bruchidae.

APPENDIX B

AUTHORIZED CUSTOMS PORTS OF ENTRY

(a) For potatoes and for the nursery products named in section 17, articles 1, 2, and 3 of the decree of October 4, 1933:

Bydgoszcz, Cieszyn, Gdynia, Grajewo, Katowice, Krakow, Lwow, Lawoczne, Lodz, Podwoloczyska, Poznan, Rakowice, Sniatyn-Zalucze, Stalpce, Tczew, Turun, Turmont, Warsaw, Wilno, Zdolbunow, Zebrzydowice, and in the territory of Danzig Free City: Freibezirk, Hafenkanal, Weichselbahnhof, and Packhof.

(b) For clover, alfalfa, and similar seeds named in section 17, article 5 of the decree of October 4, 1933:

Bytom-Dabrowa, Gdynia, Lawoczne, Podwoloczyska, Sniatyn-Zalucze, Stalpce, Turmont, Zbaszyn, Zdolbunow, Zebrzydowice, and in the territory of Danzig Free City: Freibezirk, Hafenkanal, Weichselbahnhof, and Packhof.

(c) The following-named plant-protection offices may issue certificates for shipments of plants and parts thereof named in (a) on importation from foreign countries if such shipments are not accompanied by certificates:

1. Districts of Woivodschaftern:

Wilno and Nowogrodek.—Wilno Board of Agriculture, Wilno;
Pomerella.—Pomerella Board of Agriculture, ul. Sienkiowicza No. 10, Torun;
Poznan.—Great Polish Board of Agriculture, Mickiewicza No. 33, Poznan;
Silesia.—Silesia Board of Agriculture, ul. Juljusza Ligonja No. 35, Katowice;
Lodz.—Lodz Board of Agriculture, ul. Piotroweka 96, Lodz;
Wolyn.—Wolynska Board of Agriculture, Mickiewicza 1, Luck;
Warsaw.—Bialystock and Polesia, the Plant Protection Office T. O. W., ul. Bagatella 3, Warsaw;
Krakow and Kielce.—The Krakow Board of Agriculture, Krakow;
Lwow, Stanislawow and Tarnopol.—The Botanico-Agricultural Research Institute, ul. Zyblikiewicza 40, Lwow;
Lublin.—Lublin Board of Agriculture, Lublin.

2. *District of the Free City of Danzig:*

The principal office for plant protection of the free city of Danzig of the agricultural institute of the technical high school, Sandgrube 21, Danzig, or the Pomerella Board of Agriculture.

(d) The following-named domestic seed-testing stations are authorized to issue certificates of purity for seeds of clover, alfalfa, etc., indicated under (b) when no foreign certificates are presented:

The seed-testing station of the Wilno Board of Agriculture, ul. Zakretow 1, Wilno;

The seed-testing station of the Silesia Board of Agriculture, Kraszewskiego 15, Cieszyn;

The seed-testing station of the Pomerella Board of Agriculture, Sienkiewicza 10, Torun;

The seed-testing station of the Great Polish Board of Agriculture, Mickiewicza 33, Poznan;

The seed-testing station of the Wolynska Board of Agriculture, Mickiewicza 1, Luck;

The seed-testing station at the Industrial and Agricultural Museum, Krakow-skie Przedm No. 64, Warsaw;

The seed-testing station at the Agricultural Research Institute of the Jagielonian University, Lobzowska No. 24, Krakow;

The State Botanico-Agricultural Office, Zyblikiewicza 40, Lwow;

The Pomerella Board of Agriculture, Torun, or the research and control station of the agricultural institute of the technical high school, Sandgrube 21, Danzig.

Lists of the authorized foreign offices for the issuance of certificates of purity for seeds of clover, alfalfa, etc., are published in the Monitor Polski no. 176/521, 1926; and no. 227/526, 1929.

B. P. Q.-302, revised, Supplement No. 3

NOVEMBER 21, 1934.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GERMANY

SAN JOSE SCALE RESTRICTIONS

According to a communication of the Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture, of June 22, 1934, no. II-2-678 II, the inspection of citrus fruit for San Jose scale is no longer restricted to oranges, mandarins, and lemons, but, since San Jose scale occurs also on other citrus fruits, such inspection will be extended to all citrus fruits. (Amtl. Pfl. Best. VI: 5, Sept. 1, 1934, p. 87.)

The above modifies Supplement No. 2 to B. P. Q.-302, revised.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.-366, Supplement No. 1

NOVEMBER 26, 1934.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The order of October 13, 1933, Z 118,207/1933, of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, defines the term "living plants", as used in article 1 of section II, Precautions Against San Jose Scale, page 14, B. E. P. Q.-366, as follows:

"Living plants' are to be regarded as all living plants or parts thereof which are physiologically living and not dry. Hence, such also are fresh clover, potatoes, beets, melons, pumpkins, onions, garlic, and other fresh vegetables, wine grapes, fresh deciduous fruits, cut flowers, bulbs, tubers, scions, seedlings, shrubs, and bedding plants. However, the term is not applicable to seeds or cereals, although they too represent living parts of plants. The inclusion of seeds under the term might involve serious difficulty, since even seeds would be

subjected to phytopathological inspection, which does not here accomplish the purpose and would be burdensome to the grain and seed trade. The risk of introducing San Jose scale through seeds is very small." (Amtl. Pfl. Best. VI: 5, Sept. 1, 1934, p. 100.)

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.-370

DECEMBER 20, 1934.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Mandate of Palestine has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, from the plant protection order of February 26, 1934, of the High Commissioner of Palestine, as amended by the plant protection orders of September 6 and 30, 1934.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the order, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The order itself should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

BASIC LEGISLATION

PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1924

The Plant Protection Order. No. 2, of February 26, 1934, of the High Commissioner of Palestine, effective September 8, 1934, was promulgated under the authority of section 3 of the Plant Protection Ordinance, 1924.

This order cancels those of April 1, 1924, February 23, 1925, August 26, 1926, March 8, 1927, October 8, 1927, April 23, 1928, and January 30, 1931.

CONCISE SUMMARY

Importation prohibited—See schedule I.

Importation restricted—See schedule II.

REGULATIONS UNDER PLANT PROTECTION ORDER, 1934

ARTICLE 1. This order may be cited as the Plant Protection Order (No. 2), 1934.

Plants which may be imported

ARTICLE 2. (1) All plants not included in the schedules to this order may be imported into Palestine provided that they are first inspected by a plant inspector at the place of entry into Palestine.

Importation restricted

ARTICLE 2. (2) All plants included in schedule I to this order may be imported subject to the provisions of article 5 of this order. All plants included in schedule II may be imported subject to the conditions set out in the schedule or by the written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests in accordance with article 5 of this order.

Importation of soil and manure prohibited

ARTICLE 3. No organic manure and soil may be imported into Palestine except special potting soil and manure, and soil from Trans-Jordan: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to manufactured organic manures, guanos, and "poudrettes." (This article was revoked by the plant protection order of Sept. 30, 1934.)

Disposal of infected plants

ARTICLE 4. All plants which on inspection are found to be infected with any virus, bacterial, fungous, or other disease, or harboring any insect pest, whether or not they are accompanied by a free-of-disease certificate, may be destroyed or reconsigned to their place of origin or be disinfected at the discretion of a plant inspector. If reexport is ordered it shall be effected within 7 days of the issuance of the order. If exportation is not effected within the specified time the plants may be destroyed. All expenses incurred in the disinfection, destruction, or reexportation shall be paid by the importer.

Importation of plants for special purposes

ARTICLE 5. All plants included in the schedules to this order, which are required for experimental or scientific purposes, may be imported into Palestine provided that the written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests to import such plants is obtained at least 7 days before the date of importation. The Director of Agriculture and Forests may grant or refuse permission to import such plants and, if he grants such permission, may attach such conditions as to quarantine and importation as he may think fit.

Certification of nursery stock required

ARTICLE 6. All plants intended for propagation and which are not included in the schedules to this order may be imported if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the phytopathological service of the country of origin, stating that they are apparently free from disease or insect pests. (State or Federal certificates are acceptable. Letter of the Director of Agriculture and Forests, Jerusalem, Oct. 30, 1934.)

Authorized ports of entry

ARTICLE 6, *continued*. Importation of nursery stock shall be made only through the ports of Jaffa and Haifa and the railway stations at Gaza and Jerusalem.

Importation of plants from Trans-Jordan not restricted

ARTICLE 7. Plants that are the bona fide products of Trans-Jordan may be imported without restriction.

ARTICLE 8. This order shall take effect 6 months after the date of publication in the Gazette, namely, September 8, 1934.

SCHEDULE I

Importation prohibited

The importation of all plants in this schedule is prohibited: *Provided*, That the prohibition does not apply to preserved, dried, or compressed fruits or to mango seeds which are the bona fide products of Egypt.

Organic manure and soil, except special potting soil, and manure and soil from Trans-Jordan.

Annona spp., custard-apple.
Cajanus indicus, pigeonpea.
Carica papaya, papaya.
Citrus spp., other than citrus fruits from Cyprus, Egypt, and Syria.
Ficus spp., fig.
Gossypium spp., cotton, but not including ginned cotton.
Hibiscus spp., hibiscus, rosemallow.
Jasminum spp., jasmine.
Lycopersicon esculentum, tomato.

Mangifera spp., mango.
Melia azedarach, chinaberry.
Morus spp., mulberry.
Musa spp., banana.
 Palms, including dates and date palms.
Persea spp., avocado.
Psidium guajava, guava.
Punica granatum, pomegranate.
Pyrus spp., pear.
Solanum melongena, eggplant.

SCHEDULE II

Phytosanitary certificate required

The importation of the plants named in this schedule is permitted, provided that they are accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from the under-mentioned pests or diseases. This certificate must be signed by an officer of the phytopathological service of the country of origin.

Plants and plant products

Grapevines (*Vitis vinifera*).
Citrus fruit from Cyprus, Egypt, and Syria.
All fruits and vegetables from Egypt.
Apples and pears, whether nursery stock or fruit, from United States of America, Canada, Australia, Hungary, or Rumania.
Seed corn, *Zea mays*.

Seed beans.

Seed potatoes.

Cabbage and cauliflower seed.

Rose, apple, pear, and quince nursery stock.

Fresh cherries.

Fresh peaches.

Citrus nursery stock and budwood.

Mango.

Potatoes.

Carobs.

Ficus spp.

Plant pests

Phylloxera.
California red scale, *Chrysomphalus aurantii*, and Florida red scale, *Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium*.
Florida red scale, *Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium* and the coccid *Phenacoccus hirsutus*.
San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*.
Downy mildew, *Sclerospora graminicola*.
Anthracnose, *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*.
Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum*; blackleg, *Bacillus phytophthorus*; powdery scab, *Spongospora subterranea*; potato tuber worm, (*Phthorimoea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella*; Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*.
Black rot, *Bacillus campestris* (*Pseudomonas campestris*).
Crown gall, *Bacterium tumefaciens*.

The trypetid *Rhagoletis cerasi*.

Blight, *Coryneum beijerinckii* (*Glaste-rosporium carpophyllum*).

Citrus canker, *Bacillus* (*Pseudomonas*) *citri*; and citrus scab, *Sphaceloma* (*fawcetti*) *citri*.

Bacillus mangiferae, the coccids *Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium*, *C. personatus*, and *Phenacoccus mangiferae*, all species of Trypetidae, *Cryptorhynchus gravis*, and *C. mangiferae*.

Potato tuber worm, (*Phthorimoea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* and the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*.

Florida red scale, *Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium*; and the coccid *C. personatus*.

Florida red scale, *Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium*; and the coccid *C. personatus*.

P. Q. C. A.-284, Supplement No. 10

DECEMBER 28, 1934.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

SEEDS AND OTHER PLANT PRODUCTS FOR PROPAGATION—FUMIGATION REQUIRED ON ENTRY INTO MEXICO

A recent emergency measure of the Mexican Department of Agriculture prescribes that all seeds and other agricultural products intended for propagation exported to Mexico must be fumigated upon arrival in Mexico by officials of that department at the expense of the Mexican Government.

It is stated that this is an emergency measure which may be waived in the near future when a shipment is accompanied by an inspection certificate affirming freedom from injurious pests.

In a letter dated November 7, 1934, the director of the phytosanitary division of the Mexican Department of Agriculture states "that the emergency measures for fumigating shipments of seeds and other agricultural products not included in our (Mexican) quarantines (such as cuttings, scions, bulbs, rhizomes, etc.) from foreign countries, intended for sowing and propagation, do not entail any obligation for the exporter to carry out this operation, which is in charge of our inspectors and is effected at the expense of the Mexican Government."

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1934, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. The Maine Central Railroad Co.*, in the interstate transportation of approximately 17 cords of hardwood from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Fred E. Grant*, Cherryfield, Maine, in the interstate shipment of approximately 17 cords of hardwood from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

JAPANESE BEETLE

In the case of the *United States v. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. of New Jersey*, Newark, N. J., in the interstate transportation of five lots of huckleberries from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$125.

In the case of the *United States v. J. Barrett Conner (Conner & Co.)*, Philadelphia, Pa., in the interstate shipment of one carload of green string beans in the pod from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined \$50.

In the case of the *United States v. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.*, in the interstate transportation of one carload of green string beans in the pod from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined \$100.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Jose Garza.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	7 guavas.....	\$5.00
Jesus Roa.....	do.....	2 quinces.....	5.00
Dolores Rivera.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	5.00
Manuel Cavoza.....	do.....	1 pear.....	5.00
Urbano Gonzara.....	do.....	1 plant and several small cuttings.....	5.00
Manuel Gonzalez.....	do.....	4 oranges.....	5.00
Guadalupe Castillo.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Mrs. John H. Herold.....	do.....	45 plants, 1 orange, and 6 apples.....	1.00
Maria Regalardo.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Inez Arrangua.....	do.....	2 apples.....	1.00
Roberto Levya.....	Calexico, Calif.....	4 pieces sugarcane.....	1.00
Felix Medina.....	do.....	10 pieces sugarcane.....	1.00

Quarantines affecting Mexican products—Continued

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Antonio Arrenega.....	Del Rio, Tex.	15 oranges.....	\$1.00
Beatrice Munoz.....	do.	4 avocados.....	1.00
H. C. Crawford.....	do.	8 avocados.....	1.00
Antonio Beltran.....	do.	1 avocado.....	1.00
Adela Moya.....	do.	2 avocados.....	1.00
Lidia Villareal.....	do.	1 pomegranate and 1 quince.....	1.00
Acinto Arrojo.....	do.	9 pomegranates.....	1.00
Francisca Herrera.....	do.	1 quince.....	1.00
Bonifacio Escobido.....	do.	3 avocados, 7 quinces, and 1 pomegranate.....	1.00
R. L. Henkemp.....	do.	2 potatoes.....	1.00
John Hoff.....	do.	1 avocado.....	1.00
Pedro Longoria.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.	39 avocados, 11 plants, and 20 stalks of sugarcane.....	4.00
Arturo Valdez.....	do.	18 avocados.....	1.60
Cicila Pena.....	do.	6 bulbs.....	1.00
Luis Reyes.....	do.	7 plants and 2 bulbs.....	1.00
Regina R. Villareal.....	do.	4 bulbs, 3 guavas, and 2 avocado seed.....	1.00
Josefina Navarro de Ramirez.....	El Paso, Tex.	3 potatoes.....	1.00
Jose Garcia.....	do.	5 guavas.....	1.00
Ana Cortez de Santagate.....	do.	4 oranges, 2 guavas, 2 apples, and 2 avocado seed.....	1.00
E. D. Garza.....	Hidalgo, Tex.	10 avocados.....	5.00
Cayetano Herrera.....	do.	3 avocados and 1 orange.....	5.00
Raul Villareal.....	Laredo, Tex.	4 avocados.....	1.00
R. E. Laurel.....	do.	2 avocados.....	1.00
Josefina Pena.....	do.	4 avocados.....	1.00
F. Medina.....	do.	8 avocados.....	1.00
J. A. Ramirez.....	do.	3 guavas.....	1.00
Alfredo Gonzales.....	do.	1 avocado.....	1.00
Francisco Flores.....	do.	1 plant.....	1.00
Ofelia Vara.....	do.	1 avocado and 1 guava.....	1.00
Elna Bautista.....	do.	1 pear.....	1.00
Isabel Costro.....	do.	5 avocados.....	1.00
Espananza Sanchez.....	do.	15 plants.....	1.00
Frederic Alardin.....	do.	1 orange.....	1.00
Oliva Zarate.....	do.	4 avocados.....	1.00
Mauricio Salazar.....	do.	2 guavas.....	1.00
Mrs. A. J. Rivos.....	do.	4 peaches.....	1.00
Luis Garcia.....	do.	6 apples and 2 pears.....	1.00
Andrez Garza.....	do.	1 pomegranate and 18 avocados.....	1.00
Maximeno Vigil.....	do.	4 quinces.....	1.00
P. Cavanati.....	do.	18 guavas and 1 apple.....	1.00
Miss G. Lopez.....	do.	1 orange.....	1.00
Mrs. M. C. de Rodriguez.....	do.	13 avocados.....	1.00
Ester E. Ramirez.....	do.	3 avocados.....	1.00
A. Lincoln.....	do.	do.....	1.00
Mrs. M. Martinez.....	do.	3 guavas.....	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Soto.....	do.	1 avocado and 30 tree seeds.....	1.00
M. B. Gonzales.....	do.	2 cherimoyas.....	1.00
Miss G. Zutache.....	do.	1 guava.....	1.00
Mrs. S. G. Hernondry.....	do.	5 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. O. Eusebia.....	do.	2 avocados.....	1.00
J. G. Martinez.....	do.	1 cherimoya.....	1.00
Francisco Badillo.....	do.	3 oranges.....	1.00
Adelia Bruni.....	do.	5 guavas and 2 cherimoyas.....	1.00
Lazaro Sotelo.....	Presidio, Tex.	35 pomegranates and 55 quinces.....	2.00
Ramon Morales.....	Rio Grande City, Tex.	44 pounds shelled corn and 18 oranges.....	5.00

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantines and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the plant quarantine act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, effective March 24, 1913, as amended effective December 1, 1932: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*).

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective August 1, 1931, as amended, effective February 20, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto effective August 1, 1931, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, effective July 1, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective October 2, 1934, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective December 1, 1933: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 1, 1933, the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the quarantined areas to or through any point outside thereof. The quarantined area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective December 23, 1933: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 23, 1933, and amended effective October 31, 1934, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Florida, and Georgia, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective January 1, 1929: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 1, 1931, the interstate movement to points outside of the regulated areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona, and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 2, 1933, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and

cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective January 1, 1933, and amended effective March 15, 1935, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64, effective August 15, 1927: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective September 1, 1932, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Woodgate rust.—Quarantine No. 65, effective November 1, 1928: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 1, 1928, amended effective April 1, 1929, the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), stone pine (*P. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, effective February 25, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective February 25, 1935, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, amended, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, except under permit and subject to a prescribed treatment, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweetpotatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 53, effective July 1, 1925: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto amended effective January 1, 1933, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.), and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, effective March 1, 1926: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3, effective September 20, 1912: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, effective January 15, 1913, as amended effective February 8, 1913: Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 7, effective May 21, 1913, as amended effective March 16, 1916, and June 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all 5-leaved pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, except under permit and subject to a prescribed treatment, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus", as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20, effective July 1, 1915: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa), and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see Quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiratai*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective January 4, 1935, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Buds, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), and *Crocus*; and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite); and, on and after December 15, 1936, *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective July 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, and amended effective August 1, 1934, the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryzae*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective August 1, 1933, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil with an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central Mexico, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures, from all countries; and authorized soil packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus

Graphium ulmi, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, and Spain; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Baja California, Mexico. The revised regulations issued under this order, effective March 1, 1922, were amended effective August 1, 1930, so as to permit, free of any restriction whatsoever under the Plant Quarantine Act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territory of Hawaii for local use only, and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, and December 15, 1924, restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Baja California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries; and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder, restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transfer and transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1931, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June

23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements.—These regulations, revised effective August 1, 1931, were promulgated pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1927. They provide for the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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